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PATENT, TRADEMARK & COPYRIGHT LAW

ESTABLISHED 1950

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OUR REF. NO. T-11/06

January 11, 2006

HAND CARRY

Commissioner for Trademarks
U.S. Patent and Trademark Office
P.O. Box 1451
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1451

Re: HAVANA CLUB & DESIGN
Registration No. 1,031,651

73023981 9202281

Dear Commissioner:

Accompanying this letter are the following documents for filing in connection with the above-referenced trademark registration.

1. Petition to Commissioner in the form of Kelley Drye & Warren's Letter dated January 11, 2006, including: TTAB

   a. Exhibit A: TTAB Decision in Opposition No. 91/116,754 Havana Club Holdings, S.A. v. Buffett (TTAB March 13, 2003)

   b. Exhibit B: License Application Submitted by Ropes & Gray

Please charge any fees due to Deposit Account No. 19-2105, and notify the undersigned in due course.

Any telephone calls regarding this letter should be directed to Daniel T. Earle at (703) 684-5600.

Respectfully submitted,

Daniel T. Earle

DTE/
Enclosures

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January 11, 2006

BY HAND DELIVERY

Commissioner for Trademarks
Box 1451
Alexandria, VA 22313-1451

Re: HAVANA CLUB & Design (Reg. No. 1,031,651)

Dear Sir or Madam:

We represent Bacardi & Company Limited and Bacardi USA, Inc. (collectively, "Bacardi") in connection with intellectual property matters. Bacardi is the petitioner in Bacardi & Co. Ltd. v. [illegible], which seeks cancellation of the above-referenced registration (the "HAVANA CLUB Registration") on the ground, among others, that the registration was improperly renewed in 1996. We write in opposition to the renewal application filed by registrant Empresa Cubana Exportadora de Alimentos y Productos Varios d/b/a Cubaexport ("Cubaexport") on or about December 14, 2005.

Cubaexport's attempt to renew the registration is in direct violation of existing laws and regulations. Contrary to the statements in the letter on behalf of Cubaexport [illegible] renewal application, renewal of the HAVANA CLUB Registration has not been authorized by the Office of Foreign Assets Control ("OFAC"). Indeed, renewal is expressly prohibited by the Cuban Assets Control Regulations, 31 C.F.R. §515.201; §515.203; §515.306; §515.309 to §515.313; [illegible] the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office ("PTO") [illegible] renewal application.

The Regulations prohibit, inter alia, all dealings in property in which Cuba or a Cuban national has an interest, subject to the jurisdiction of the United States, unless authorized by OFAC. 31 C.F.R. §515.201(b)(1) and (d). The Regulations also prohibit any transaction which has the effect of evading or avoiding the Regulations. 31 C.F.R. §515.201(c). The HAVANA CLUB Registration is the registration in which Cuba has an interest. *See*

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R. §5 (b)(1)(iv) "interest" as including "an interest of any nature whatsoever, r inc exp t is a Cuban entity; in fact it is an or i government. *See* Cubaexport's Combined tion Registration under §§ 8 and 9 at 1. nth NA CLUB Registration is prohibited by the specific license from OFAC authorizing that particular n.

On M , 19 , Section 515.527 of the CACRs, which had generally licensed an registration and renewal of trademarks in ub mended as required by Section 211 nni plemental Appropriations Act of 1999, No. mended regulation, as currently in

(1) sac s re d to registration and renewal in the United State t a Trademark Office or the United States Copyright Office p which the Government of Cuba or

d or approve pursuant to to a mark, t le name, or substantially simi e to a mark, er was used in connection with a that term is defined in §515.336, e name, or commercial name, or nsented.

R.

egistration falls under the exclusion of registered in the United States is r d (and owned) y José Arechebala, it ers in Cuba. hat business and all mark) were "confiscated" in 1960 ve .R. §515.3 .[2] In *Havana Club*

...issio... ...arks
...11,
...ree

...g, S.... G... S.A., 203 F.3d 116 (2d Cir. 2000), the Second Circuit found that ...ala, S.A., a Cuban corporation owned ...family, produced 'Havana Club' rum and owned ...with its rum. JASA exported its rum to the United ...government, under the leadership of Fidel Castro, ...JASA ...ets. Neither JASA nor its owners ever received ...as... ...the Cuban government." 203 F.3d at 119-120. ...Tr... ...Appeal Boa... in a proceeding involving the same HAVANA ...mar... ...lor... ...ngs and granted summary judgment. *Havana* ... ...O... ...16,754 (T.T.A.B. Mar. 13, 2003) (a copy

...interest to all of JASA's rights in the ...r JASA has ever consented, expressly or ...U.S. Registration ...by or on behalf of ...ed hereto. Accor...ingly, the renewal of ...ed by Section 15.527(a)(1) of the ...201.

...No. CU-744...3 is groundless. That ...ansk, Ropes & G...y, to receive payment ...lated to the l...l representation of ...companies are d...endants in a pending ...*ex...et al.*, 1...4-CV-00519 (EGS) ...is contesting, a...ong other things, a ...the v...id... of the prior (1996) ...t, License No. CU-74488, which

---

...r, ...re... the Cuban ...of ...on ...after January

...or a...qua... and effective

...been settled pursuant to an ...r other m...ually agreed

...ssi...

All ... the Licensee [Ropes & Gray], in connection [w... ...n of Empresa Cubana Exportadora de A... ("Cubaexport"), and Havana Club Holding S.A... ...United States related to the HAVANA C... ...*ive payment for such services and re... ...ted to such services* from Cuban nationals.[3]

Th... ...this license authorizes *Ropes & Gray* to receive payment for ...ces a... ...of expenses related thereto. It does not authorize *Cubaexport* ...k co... ...HAVANA CLUB Registration. The applicant is ...pr... ...unrelated transaction, in violation of the ...e ... ...ions of the CACR's.[4] That unrelated ... ...Lawsuit.

T... ...trying to maintain the *status quo* by renewing ... ...the court's decision on the validity of the 1996 ... ...the validity of the 1996 renewal does not ... ...s and regulations applicable to a further ... ...and Cubaexport be denied effective legal ... ...c... ...with the law.

...r for Trademarks dated December 13, ...is... ...74...8 was purportedly attached to the ...tt... ...2 that appears on the USPTO electronic ...e 2 of the license, which apparently includes the ... ...be directed to submit a complete copy of ... ...sioner and these Opponents.

...is ... ...that it does not excuse compliance with ... ...paragraphs 4 and 5. It also recites that it ... ...s made in the application and is subject to ... ...comply with OFAC regulations and the ... ...d by Ropes & Gray ... ...gs and says nothing ... ...(... ...of the license application is

...rks

...ft renewal of the HAVANA CLUB Registration in the present ... on which they are based are clear and must ... since the renewal transaction is not authorized, the renewal ...

Sincerely,

William R. Golden, Jr.

William R. Golden, Jr.

D... ...
... ...al Counsel, OFAC
... ...
... ...)

N... ...ARCM/...

EXHIBIT A

THIS OPINION IS NOT CITABLE AS PRECEDENT OF THE TTAB

UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE
Trademark Trial and Appeal Board
2900 Crystal Drive
Arlington, Virginia 22202-3513

NLO/AKL

Mailed: March 13, 2003

Opposition No. 91116754

HAVANA CLUB HOLDING S.A.

v.

JIMMY BUFFETT

Before Quinn, Walters, and Drost,
Administrative Trademark Judges.

By the Board:

Jimmy Buffett ("applicant"), seeks to register the mark HAVANAS AND BANANAS on the Principal Register for "menu items, namely, prepared alcoholic cocktails."[1] Havana Club Holding, S.A. ("opposer") has opposed registration on the grounds that the mark (1) is primarily geographically deceptively misdescriptive under Section 2(e)(3) of the Trademark Act because goods do not originate from Cuba; (2) disparages and falsely connection with opposer within the meaning of Section 2(a) and (3) dilutes opposer's HAVANA CLUB

[1] Application Serial No. 75/720,955, filed November 30, 1999, alleging January 1, 1993 as the date of first use and first use in commerce.

trademark in violation of Sections 43(c) and 13. Applicant, in his answer, denied the salient allegations of the Notice of Opposition.

This case now comes up for consideration of applicant's motion for summary judgment. The motion has been fully briefed. In this motion, applicant argues that opposer lacks standing in this proceeding and cannot make a sufficient showing to establish the essential elements of any of its claims that applicant's mark is primarily geographically [illegible], disparages or falsely suggests a [illegible] dilutes opposer's HAVANA CLUB [illegible].

Summary judgment is appropriate in cases where the moving party has shown that there is no genuine issue of material fact [illegible] determination at trial and that the moving [illegible] is entitled to judgment as a matter of law. Fed. R. Civ. P. 56(c). A fact is material when its resolution would affect the outcome of the proceeding under governing law.

[illegible]-in-interest, claims ownership [illegible] rum manufactured exclusively in Cuba, [illegible]s [illegible] No. 932424 (dated May 13, 1971) [illegible] ownership of two pending [illegible] Patent and Trademark Office [illegible] Section 44(e) of the Trademark [illegible] No. [illegible]806 for HAVANA CLUB for "rums [illegible]ce of La Havana, Cuba"; and (2) [illegible]09 [illegible] for HAVANA CLUB and design for "rums [illegible]ce of La Havana, Cuba." Action [illegible] essentially suspended.

Anderson v. Liberty Lobby, Inc., 477 U.S. 242, 248 (1986). A fact is genuinely in dispute if the evidence of record is such that a reasonable fact finder could return a verdict in favor of the nonmoving party. Anderson, 477 U.S. at 248. Under Fed. R. Civ. P. 56, the nonmoving party must be given the benefit of all reasonable doubt as to whether genuine issues of material fact exist, and the evidentiary record on summary judgment and all reasonable inferences to be drawn from the undisputed facts, must be considered in the light most favorable to the nonmoving party. Maryland USA, Inc. v. Great American Club, [illegible] F.2d 847, 23 USPQ2d 1471 (Fed. Cir. [illegible]); Fed. Sav. & Loan Ins. Corp. v. Dandy's Inc., 961 F.2d [illegible] (Fed. Cir. 1992).

In opposing applicant's motion for summary judgment, applicant argues that it has standing to bring the instant petition to cancel because its pleaded claims to the HAVANA CLUB mark are not barred as a matter of law. Applicant argues that due to the existence of the embargo between the United States government in effect at the time of the decision in Havana Club Holding, S.A. v. Galleon S.A., 203 F.3d 116, 54 USPQ2d 1609 (2d Cir. 2000) cert. denied, 531 U.S. 1070 (2001), its claim to the HAVANA CLUB mark. applicant disputes ownership of its [illegible] applicant's attempts to claim standing [illegible] U.S. applications under

Section 44(e) are invalid under U.S. law because these applications for marks that are the same as or substantially similar to a mark that was used in connection with a business that was confiscated by the Cuban government.

Opposer contends that its two pending applications filed under Section 44(e) of the Trademark Act provide standing in this proceeding because they were filed prior to the filing of the application herein. Opposer also contends that, pursuant to the law of the case doctrine, the Board "implicitly decided the issue of standing in favor of opposer" when it denied applicant's previous motion to dismiss under Fed. R. Civ. P. 12(b)(6). Additionally, opposer asserts that Lux [illegible] corporation, and not a "designated national" as that term is defined in U.S. law, it is not subject to the Cuban Assets Control Regulations found in U.S. law. Moreover, opposer argues that Section 44(e) grants opposer with the right to [illegible].

Applicant argues that the Board never reached the issue of opposer's standing and that the law of the case doctrine is inapplicable because applicant asserts that the Board merely denied opposer's motion following the submission of [illegible] and applicant's lack of standing. Also, applicant asserts that "this Board" into believing that

it does not fall within the purview of regulations implementing the Cuban embargo by claiming it is "...merely an innocent Luxembourg corporation...."

Appellant's contention with regard to the court's ruling in *Galleon V* is essentially a claim that res judicata, in particular, issue preclusion, is appropriate in this case.

The doctrine of issue preclusion (collateral estoppel) applies when a fact was actually and necessarily determined by a court of competent jurisdiction, that determination is conclusive in a subsequent suit involving the parties to the prior litigation. *Daughters of Am. Revolution v. Daughters v. Lindeburg & Co.*, [illegible] (Fed. Cir. 1994). The doctrine prevents a party who has litigated an issue from relitigating it by that decision and cannot have it decided over again. *Mother's Restaurant, Inc. v. Mama's Pizza, Inc.*, 723 F.2d [illegible] (Fed. Cir. 1983).

For issue preclusion to apply, the following [illegible] must be the issue to be determined must

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[illegible] *Galleon, S.A. v. Galleon, S.A.*, 961 F. [illegible] *Galleon I*"); *Havana Club Holding, S.A. v. Galleon, S.A.*, [illegible] (S.D.N.Y. 1997) ("*Galleon II*"); *Havana Club Holding, S.A. v. Galleon, S.A.*, 49 USPQ2d (BNA) [illegible] *Galleon III*"); *Havana Club Holding, S.A.* [illegible] (S.D.N.Y. 1998) ("*Galleon

be id ical to the issue involved in the prior litigation; th sue must have been raised, litigated and actually adjud in the prior action; 3) the determination of the issue st have been necessary and essential to the resul judgment; and 4) the party precluded must have y re the prior action. *Polaroid Corp.* Vi Inc., 52 USPQ2d 1954 (TTAB 1999); Re r , s .

e l pplicable in the instant proceeding. sh s per to the HAVANA CLUB mark was an n Pallero V. This issue was raised, t ed in that case and opposer's CLUB were necessary and essential the Second Circuit. Moreover, y herwise, we find that opposer prior action. Accordingly, we findings of the Second Circuit pposer's mark and assignments as

r olution, Jose Arechabala, S.A. ion formed by members of the a CLUB rum and owned the CLUB exported the rum to the n Fidel Castro's government

confiscated JASA's assets, including the HAVANA CLUB mark.[4] In 1963, the United States government imposed an embargo on Cuba. Beginning in 1992, Empresa Cubana Exportadora De Alimentos y Productos Varios ("Cubaexport"), a Cuban state-run organization established by the Cuban Ministry of Foreign [illegible] HAVANA CLUB rum to Eastern Europe and the [illegible] this state enterprise registered the HAVANA CLUB [illegible] with WIPO in 1976 under Registration No. 1,[illegible].

[illegible] reorganize, Cubaexport became [illegible] S.A. ("HR&L") in 1993 and entered into a [illegible] with the French company Pernod Ricard, S.[illegible] distributor. An agreement [illegible] in 1993 created the opposer herein, [illegible] ("HCW") and Havana Club [illegible]. HCW is a Luxembourg corporation [illegible] company organized under the laws of [illegible].

[illegible] signed U.S. Registration No. [illegible] HAVANA CLUB and design) to HR&L, and [illegible] HR&L assigned this registration to

[illegible] Law No. 890 ("Law No. 890") was [illegible] Cuban government the physical [illegible] business records of JASA. See DX [illegible] ordered by the forced [illegible] and commercial corporations, as [illegible] warehouses and other assets and [illegible] the following natural [illegible].

er the reorganization, upon application by HCH in June , the USPTO renewed the registration of the HAVANA CLUB for a term of ten years. In 1995, the Office of Foreign Assets Control ("OFAC") of the U.S. Department of [illegible] issued a license to Cubaexport approving the [illegible] from Cubaexport to HP&L and from HP&L to HCH [illegible]. These transfers were nullified, however, when [illegible] the license in 1997, pursuant to Section 515.805 [illegible] Cuban Assets Control Regulations ("CACR"), 31 C.F.R. [illegible].

[illegible] Circuit in Cellern V affirmed a holding of the [illegible] herein)[4] did not have standing to [illegible] HAVANA CLUB against another rum [illegible] license to assign the mark to

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a Notice of Revocation stating [illegible] which were not included in the [illegible], License No. C-18147 . . . is [illegible] to the date of issuance." *See Havana* [illegible], T.A., 974 F. Supp. 302, 306

[illegible] it was in the position as plaintiff [illegible] statement: "...the reason why [illegible] position was to interpose [illegible] Section 44(e) basis for [illegible] registration of the [illegible] opposer was rejected in the

1 [illegible]

...y OFAC's revocation of the license and ... go did not authorize the assignment.'

...ing to the ...ue of standing before us in this case, ... that ...ndi... a threshold inquiry directed solely t... b...sh... a pl... tiff's interest in the proceeding.' The ... is to prevent litigation where ... between the parties, where a ... intermeddler. *American Vitamin* ... ...rands, Inc., 22 USPQ2d 1313 (TTAB 1992). ... ...t must be shown that a plaintiff has a ... ... of a proceeding; that is, ...nd personal stake in the outcome ... *...e v. Simpson*, 170 F.3d 1092, 50 ... ...; and *Jewelers Vigilance* ... ...Corp., 823 F.2d 490, 2 USPQ2d ... ...it is in the pleading stage of ... ... the opposer must plead facts

... The Board notes that as a result ... ...assignments of U.S. ... Cubaexport to HRL and from HRL to ... ...r Trademarks. ... ownership of said registration ... ...original registrant]. *See* ...1 2598 Frame 0855.

... ..., 15 U.S.C. § 1063, sets forth the ... ...ing in an opposition proceeding,

... ...ould be damaged by the ... ...Principal Register ... may, ...position in the

s[illegible] on' to sh[illegible] personal interest in the outcome of t[illegible] you[illegible] that [illegible] general public").

pra[illegible] matter, we determine that applicant is c[illegible] ing t[illegible] Board never reached the issue of s[illegible] or interest decision regarding opposer's standing f[illegible] Under the law of the case doctrine is

[illegible] demonstrate standing is by proving [illegible] trademark registration or a [illegible] standing may be rooted in [illegible] existence of the strictures of [illegible] relevant regulations surrounding its i[illegible]

[illegible] Part 515, implements the U.S. embargo [illegible] signed, the embargo prohibits, with [illegible] for a Cuban national or entity has an [illegible], including, without limitation, [illegible] exportations of, any property . . . [illegible] of property by any person subject to [illegible] States"; (2) "all transfers [illegible] related to any property or

[illegible] 1963 under Section 5(b) of the [illegible], as amended, 50 U.S.C. App. 1- [illegible] Act ("LIBERTAD [illegible] 385 (1996), was passed by [illegible] subject the regulations

[illegible]

interest subject to the jurisdiction of the United
s (3) "any transaction for the purpose or which has
t evading or avoiding any of the prohibitions
at section 515.201(b) and (c). The embargo
perty" to include trademarks. See id. at Section

n, the court found that the party
rights to U.S. Registration No.
the CLUB and design because the
Cubaexport to assign the mark to
as liable by the OFAC's revocation of the specific
n. not authorize the assignments.
s, ding based on that registration.
ding based on claims of
gistration for the mark and its
plications fails as a matter of
barred by statute from bringing
trademark that is the same
trademark used in connection
ed by the Cuban government.
, Congress passed Section 211
ppropriations Act 1999, as
ed and Emergency
hereinafter "Section
Stat. 2681.

...statute limits the registration and renewal of, and ...ark and trade name rights in, marks ...in connection with property confiscated by the ...government. The statute, in relevant part, provides:

> ...U.S. court shall recognize, enforce or ...give any assertion of treaty rights by a ...successor-in-interest under ...(e) of the Trademark Act of 1946 (15 ...) for a mark, trade name or ...that is the same or substantially similar ...or commercial name that was used ...a business or assets that were ...original owner of such mark, trade ..., or the bona fide successor-in- ...sented.

...the Board is not a "U.S. ...restrictions of this ...that the Board is ...any judicial review ...U.S. court." See Section 21 of ...barred from asserting ...standing to assert ...sense to ignore ...assert its rights ...a decision that opposer ...

...fall within the ...because it is not ...successor-in- ...states:

[illegible] "designated national" has the [illegible] given [illegible] term in section 515.305 [illegible] 31, [illegible] Federal Regulations, as [illegible] 9, 1998, and includes [illegible] of any foreign country who is a [illegible]-in-interest to a designated [illegible].

[illegible] 31 C.F.R. Section 515.305 which defines a "designated national" [illegible] and any national thereof [illegible] specially designated national." A "[illegible]" is defined in 31 C.F.R. Section [illegible] and [illegible] "any partnership, association, corp[illegible] which on or since [July 8, [illegible] controlled directly or indirectly by [illegible] control over a [illegible] a [illegible]ly designated [illegible]

[illegible] Luxembourg corporation, but it is 50% owned [illegible] therefore, is a "designated [illegible] therefore [illegible] national, under Section [illegible] designated national. As a [illegible] is validly deemed a [illegible] of Section 211. [illegible] Section 44(e) [illegible] established under 31 C.F.R. [illegible]

...se for the same or a substantially similar mark ... identified by the Cuban government and because ... provided any evidence of any express consent ... owner of the mark, opposer's claimed rights to ... applications at issue cannot be recognized, ... under U.S. law. Opposer's rights to ... in the United States, therefore, fail ... applications were filed before the ...

... that under 31 C.F.R. Section ... are precluded from filing and ... trademarks.[14] Thus, ... embargo regulations

---

... Cuban embargo ... regardless of the degree or ... C.F.R. § 515.201(b). ... pending ... Board's ... these applications falls only ... standing in this ...

... Board, in relevant part:

... who is not a ... :

... application for a ... copyright, or

... patent,

... opposition or ... subject to any blocked ... or copyright, and the ... proceedings....

...ser with the right to file and
...and thus with the precise predicate
...roceeding also fails as a matter of law
...as a "designated national."

...13 of the Trademark Act[15] establishes a
...be considered proper opposers,
...exists as to whether opposer
...a person capable of filing an
...with regard to opposer's claim,
...of the Trademark Act, that applicant's
...geographically
...drinks not originating from
...has no standing to pursue this
...to pursue its false
...Section 43(a) in *Galleon V.*
...District Court's holding that
...Cuban embargo prevented
...the United States, and thereby

...that the term "blocked foreign
...section means
...patent, trademark or copyright
...ated foreign
...interest, including any
...k, or copyright
...ntry."

...vices:

...be damaged by the
...er may, upon payment
...the patent and
...

commercial injury because of Bacardi's actions;

District Court, as saying: "Any competitive

suffer based upon their intent to enter

the embargo is lifted is simply too

to provide them with standing." *Galleon*

Society v. UDV North America,

(3rd Cir. 2001).

In addition, the absence of a proprietary

mark weighs against standing.

"[t]he owner of a famous

to obtain such...relief as is

Because opposer has no

to calculate the

its claim involving Section

applicant's use of the

or falsely suggest a

identity is ill founded.

to the HAVANA CLUB mark

no more of no reason why

brought about by the mere

, S.A.) to a

, in effect, confer standing

C[illegible] cannot demonstrate any real interest in the [illegible] proceeding and lacks standing to assert the [illegible] in this proceeding. Accordingly, applicant's motion for summary judgment is granted and the opposition is dismissed."

---

[1] In view of our finding regarding opposer's lack of standing we do not address the issues with respect to opposer's substantive claims.

EXHIBIT B

ROPES & GRAY LLP

1825 I STREET NW, SUITE 400, WASHINGTON, DC 20006 202.857.5222

BCC COPY

RENEE L. START
DIRECT DIAL 202.303.2429
DIRECT FAX 202.303.2211
E-MAIL RENEE.S[illegible]ROPESGRAY.COM

January 5, 2005

VIA FACSIMILE (CONF. BY FEDEX)

[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]sets Control
U.S. Department of Treasury
1500 Pennsylvania Office, N.W.
Washington D.C. 20220

[illegible]

[illegible]h & Neave is currently the licensee under License No. CT-1943 [illegible]or (a) "...Licensee to engage in travel-related transactions involving [illegible] 515.560(c) of the Cuban Assets Control Regulations (the 'Regulations') [illegible]sactions as are directly incident to professional research relevant to legal proceedings in the United States, including but not limited to conducting interviews and [illegible]er records, as described in your application, subject to the [illegible] Section 2 below; (b) "...Licensee to provide legal services to, and receive [illegible]vices from Empresa Cubana Exportadora De Alimentos y Productos Varios [illegible]ban national; (c) multiple trips during the validity period of the license." [illegible], 2005. A copy of this license is enclosed.

[illegible] and Appeal Board of the United States [illegible] number 24,108. On March 29, [illegible] of Colleon S.A.) and Bacardi U.S.A., Inc. [illegible] export, which was joined by the [illegible]ing. The complaint appeals the [illegible] additional claims against the [illegible]port in these proceedings.

M
J
F

October 1, 2004, Fish & Neave became Fish & Neave LLP. Effective
Neave merged with Ropes & Gray LLP. The merged entity will conduct
of Ropes & Gray LLP. Because Ropes & Gray will be the law firm
in connection with the above-mentioned matters, Ropes & Gray hereby
License No. TP-1913, or in the alternative, a new special license naming
license and giving Ropes & Gray the same rights as authorized in License

for your attention to this matter. If we can be of further assistance, please

d

a

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20220

Cuban **License No. CT-1943**

LICENSE

(50 U.S.C. App. 5(b), 22 U.S.C. 2370(a),
2[illegible], and 31 CFR Parts 501 and 515)

To:

[illegible] is hereby licensed:

[illegible]*****

[illegible] and representations made in your application, or otherwise filed with or [illegible] pursuant to your application, and is subject to the conditions, among others, [illegible] regulations, rulings, orders and instructions issued by the Secretary of the Treasury [illegible] the terms of this license.

[illegible] inspection any relevant information, records or reports required [illegible] by the Secretary.

[illegible], is subject to the provisions of 31 C.F.R. Parts 501 and 515 [illegible] and may be revoked or modified at any time at the discretion [illegible] through which the license was issued, or any [illegible] issued as a result of willful [illegible] may, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury [illegible] other data.

[illegible] regulation administered by the Office of Foreign Assets [illegible] transaction(s) herein licensed, nor does [illegible] violation of any law or regulation.

[illegible]

[illegible]/20/24

[illegible] S.C. 545, 18 U.S.C. 1001, [illegible] relating to penalties.]

Lic[illegible]
Lic[illegible]

SP[illegible] the Licensee to engage in travel-related
[illegible] of the Cuban Assets Control Regulations (the
F[illegible] incident to professional research relevant to legal
pr[illegible] conducting interviews and depositions, and
cre[illegible] ification, subject to the conditions set forth in Section
2[illegible]

[illegible] services to, and to receive payment for such services
f[illegible] ("Cubaexports"), a Cuban national.

([illegible] license.

A[illegible]

[illegible] traveler with a letter confirming that the
[illegible] behalf of the Licensee and cite the number of this

[illegible] further responsibilities under the
[illegible]tions" brochure or other
[illegible]orized by 31 CFR 515.560(c) of

[illegible] above, nothing in this license
[illegible] engage in any transaction or
[illegible] travel-related transactions consistent

[illegible] required to keep a list of
[illegible]tes of travel. Each
[illegible]. Such records shall be made
[illegible] of each transaction. A report from the
[illegible] with an application to renew

[illegible] of travel for which licenses
[illegible]tions to Engage in Travel-
[illegible]tions Programs &

[illegible] travel warnings) on
[illegible]t at
[illegible]t (202) 647-3000. An
[illegible]7-5225.

[illegible] the facts and

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